

OUR JOBBING DEPARTMENT
HAVING been REPLIED
ISRED with a large
number of jobs from the
United States, Canada,
and American NOVELTIES,
we are enabled to execute
orders for FACTORY WORK with
accuracy and dispatch, and at
very moderate rates.

* CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

The China Mail.

Established FEBRUARY 1846.

GOLD MEDALS, PARIS 1867: 1869

JOSEPH
GILLOTT'S
PRINTS.
Of Highest Quality, & Having Greatest
Durability, are therefore
The only Award Chosen 1863.
NUMBERS FOR THE YEAR 1869.
Barni, Nos. 125, 225, 280.
125, Medium, 225, Small.
125, Large, 225, Extra Large.
The New Turned-up Post, 1862.

No. 10429

THE FIFTH MONTH OF JULY 1869.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1869.

PRICE, \$2.50 PER MONTH.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL

LONDON.—F. ATLAS, 11 & 12, James's
Lane, Lombard Street, E.C.; GEORGE
STREET & CO., CORNWALL, GORDON
& CO., LIVERPOOL CIRCUS, E.C.; BATES
HENDY & CO., 37, Wallbrook, E.C.;
SAMUEL DODD & CO., 150 & 154,
Lauderdale Street, W.M. WILTS, 151,
Cannon Street, E.C.; ROBERT WATSON,
150, Fleet Street.
PARIS AND EUROPE: — MAYENCE,
FAVRE & CO., 18, Rue de la Grange
Bateliere.
NEW YORK: — STEWART HAPFER, THE
CHINESE EVANGELIST OFFICE, 62, West
22d Street.
SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports
generally.—BEAN & BLACK, San Fran-
cisco.
AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW
ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOWR, Mel-
bourne and Sydney.
CEYLON.—W.M. SMITH & CO., THE
ANGLO-CEYLON CO., Colombo.
SINGAPORE STRAITS, Etc.—KELLY &
WAUGH, LTD., Singapore.
CHINA.—MAZU, A. A. DA CRUZ, Arroyo,
N. MAZU & CO., LIMITED, Foshan,
HEDGES & CO., Shanghai, LANK CHAW-
FORD & CO., and KELLY & WAUGH,
Foshan, Lanz, CHAWFORD & CO.,
and KELLY & CO.

Banks.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF
INDIA, LIMITED.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, £1,500,000.
SUBSCRIBED, £1,125,000.
PAID-UP, £562,500.

Bankers
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK LTD.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at
the rate of 2% per annum on the Daily
Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:—
For 12 Months, 4%;
For 6 Months, 3%;
For 3 Months, 2%.

W.R. TAYLOR,
Manager, Hongkong.

Hongkong, May 5, 1869.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA,
AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1853.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON.

CAPITAL PAID UP, £200,000.
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS, £200,000.
RESERVE FUNDED, £25,000.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account at the rate of 2% per annum on the Daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months 4%.

For 6 Months, 3%;
For 3 Months, 2%.

T.H. WHITEHEAD,
Manager.

Hongkong, September 16, 1869.

846

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, \$100,000,000.
RESERVE FUNDS, \$5,000,000.
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS, \$10,000,000.

COUNCIL OF DIRECTORS:—

A. McCONAGHIE, Esq., Chairman.

S.C. MCKEALAN, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

H. J. Hall-Dring, J. Kramer, Esq.

G.B. Dodwell, Esq., D. R. Session, Esq.

M.D. Etkiel, Esq., R. Shewan, Esq.

R.M. Gray, Esq., N.A. Siebs, Esq.

Chief Manager:—T. JACKSON, Esq.

Manager:—J.P. Wade Gardner, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY
BANKING CO., LTD.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of 2% per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—

For 3 months 2% per cent. per annum.

" 6 " " "

" 12 " " "

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, February 15, 1869.

368

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE business of the above Bank is con-
ducted by HONGKONG AND
SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORA-
TION. Rules may be obtained on ap-
plication.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at
4% PER CENT. per annum. Depositors
may transfer at their option balances of
\$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND
SHANGHAI BANK, to be placed on

FIXED DEPOSIT AT 4 PER CENT. per
annum.

See the Hongkong and Shanghai
Banking Corporation.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, August 1, 1869.

1511

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA,
LIMITED.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

COUNCIL OF DIRECTORS:

D. GILBERT, Esq., B. SCHLESINGER, Esq.

COUL. K. LEWIS, CHOW TUNG SHAN,

Esq., K. KWAN, Esq., Esq.

Gen. W. P. PLAYFAIR,

Interest for 12 months 4% per
cent.

Hongkong, October 23, 1869.

171

S. L. T. T. L. L.

16, D'AUGUILL STREET.

TELEGRAMS: "THE MODERATE".

COMMUNICATOR FROM

HONGKONG, APRIL 1, 1869.

1869

Business Notices.

L. C. & Co.
are now booking home
orders for this cele-
brated Tea.



Prices.

Cumshaw Mixture, Blended in Footow ... { per 50 catty Box \$3.50
10 lb. " 15.00
5 lb. " 8.50
10 " 15.50

Above prices include Freight, Duty, Delivery and all charges, to any address in the
United Kingdom.

Lane, Crawford & Co.

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Hongkong, July 20, 1869.

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THE CHINA MAIL.

2

Auctions.

WINDING UP OF BUSINESS.
THE Undersigned has received instructions from Messrs. Eddo & Co., to Sell by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY,

the 23rd July, 1896, at 3 P.M., at his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,—

A LARGO STOCK OF,

WINES AND LIQUORS, (all in Excellent Condition),

comprising:—

BOURDEAUX WINES:

CHATEAU BELAINE MOUTON, LARIGNE, LAVILLE, PREVOST, LABOIS, RAUAN, LATOUR and D'ORION, etc. ESTEPHE.

SWEET WINES:

MARSALA, MALAGA, SHERRY, AMONTILLADO, MUSCATEL, &c.

CHAMPAGNE CREMANT:

SUNDAY LIQUEURS, BRANDY & CO.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS OF SALE.—As customary.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, July 24, 1896. 1494

To-day's Advertisements.

WIRTH'S CIRCUS.

Sole Owner Mrs. HARRY WIRTH
Manager J. J. CAMERON

LAST NIGHT DREW and from

SPLENDID OVERTURE TO ATTENDANCE GOD SAVE THE QUEEN

The Talented Artists

The Audience with them.

The Applause was unique in its frequency

and unanimity and the shrills of laughter

and thunder of applause gave ample evidence

of success.

WIRTH'S CIRCUS

WITHOUT

A SUCCESS A DOUBT SUCCESS

And HAS HIT THE PUBLIC TASTE

because our Entertainment is stamped

with Genuine Mori, and is of a

Partial and Popular Character.

TO-NIGHT THIRD

TO-NIGHT GREAT

TO-NIGHT PERFORMANCE

Those intending to visit the Circus ought

to embrace the earliest opportunity of doing

so, as the stay of the Company

IS LIMITED

TO A FEW DAYS ONLY.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Private Boxes, accommodating six, \$10.00

Single Chair 1.00

Chairs in Raised Platform 1.00

Galley 0.50

Children and Soldiers half-price,

Gallery Boxes and excepted.

Doors open at 8.00 p.m.

Performance to commence at 9.00 p.m.

Carriages at 11.15 p.m.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Private Boxes and Chair Tickets can be purchased during the day from 10 a.m. at

W. Batten & Co. under Hongkong Tel.

where the Box Plan can be seen and Box Received.

WILL T. DORRANCE,
Advertising Agent.

Hongkong, July 25, 1896. 1495

IN accordance with the Provisions of No.

104 of the Articles of Association, the General Meeting have this Day declared

an Interim DIVIDEND of the Half Year

ended 30th June, 1896, of EIGHT PER CENT. on the Paid-up Capital.

DIVIDEND WARRANTS Payable at

the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANK will be issued to Shareholders on MONDAY, the 27th July.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 18th to 27th Inst., both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, July 16, 1896. 1423

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Sixtieth Ordinary Half-Yearly

MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 18, Bank Building, Queen's Road Central, on FRIDAY, the 31st Instant, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 18th to 31st Instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.

Hongkong, July 13, 1896. 1412

THE HONGKONG, CANON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE EXTRADINARY General MEETING called by Circular, to Confirm the Special Resolutions which were passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the above-named Company held on the 6th day of July, will be held at the Company's Town Dépôt, on MONDAY, the 27th Instant, at Noon.

W. RUTTON POTTS,
Secretary.

Hongkong, July 25, 1896. 1504

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

No. 2 of 1895.

In the Matter of LAM PAK HANG, lately carrying on Business at No. 17, Macau Street, under the Style of CHENG YUEN FOO.

A DIVIDEND is intended to be declared in the Matter of LAM PAK HANG adjudicated BANKRUPT on the 17th day of May, 1895.

Creditors who have not proved their DEBTS by the 26th day of August, 1896, will be excluded.

Dated this 25th July, 1896.

ARATHOON SETH,
Trustee.

KELLY & WALSH, LTD.

POPULAR BOOKS ON CHINA:

S. SMITH'S CHINESE CHARACTERISTICS \$3.00

Dyer Ball's Tung Chi Chinese 3.00

China—by Prof. Douglas—map and illustrations 3.00

From Far Eastern—Dr. Mackay 4.00

The Middle Kingdom—Dr. Wells Williams 6.00

An Australian in China—G. E. Morrison 4.50

The Far East—Henry Norman 12.00

Problems of the Far East—Right Hon. G. C. Lea, M.P. 4.00

New China and Old—Archibald Maule 4.00

Forty Years in China—Dr. R. H. Graven 3.00

Ling Nam, or inland views of Southern China—B. O. Sleath 2.50

The Crook and the Dragon—B. C. Gunay 2.50

China Coast Tales—Luis Bochin 1.00

1500

THE CHINA & MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA (DIRECT).

The Co.'s Steamship Zafiro.

Captain Cobain, will be

despatched for the above

Ports on TUESDAY, the 23rd Instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, July 25, 1896. 1503

THE CHINA & MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA (INDIRECT).

The Co.'s Steamship Zafiro.

Captain Cobain, will be

despatched for the above

Ports on TUESDAY, the 23rd Instant, at 5 p.m., instead of as previously advertised. This Steamer has superior Accommodation for Passengers.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMEY & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, July 25, 1896. 1478

THE OREGON RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION COMPANY'S PACIFIC STEAMSHIP LINE.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Olympia 1,268 Saturday, 1 August, 1896.

Brimar 3,601 Sunday, 1 Aug. 18.

Tacoma 2,349 Thursday, 8 Sept. 1896.

Victoria 3,167 Monday, 1 Sept. 21.

Olympia 2,303 Friday, 6 Oct. 9.

Columbia 3,601 Tuesday, Oct. 27.

SHIPPING.

The British steamer Onyang is second to none

in the American Coast. Magnificent

Scenery of the ROCKY and CASCADE MOUNTAINS.

The YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK route. Passengers to EUROPE may proceed by one of the first class ATLANTIC MAIL LINES.

HONGKONG TO LONDON. \$450.

Excellent accommodation. First class Table, Doctor and Stewardess carried.

HONGKONG TO NEW YORK. \$350.

The Rail-road travelling is second to none

on the American Continent. Magnificent

Scenery of the ROCKY and CASCADE MOUNTAINS.

The ATLANTIC MAIL LINES.

The steamship Changsha reports:

From Kobo to Hoihow, 60 Chinese.

For Oceania, from Coast Ports, &c.

For Manchuria, 60 Chinese.

For Korea, 60 Chinese.

For Japan, 60 Chinese.

For Korea, 60 Chinese.

THE CHINA MAIL.

The work of laying the submarine cable between Osumi and Formosa was commenced at the Japanese end on 16th July.

A dispute has arisen between the Japanese Imperial Household (who are among the largest shareholders) and the Directors of the Nippon Yuzen Kaisha in regard to the recent increase of capital.

To-day is the second anniversary of the sinking of the *Kowloon* off the coast of Corea, the first blow struck in the China-Japan-war. And no compensation has yet been paid to the sufferers!

VESSELS AT THE DOCKS.—At Keelung—Activ, Reina Cristina, Evandale, Zafiro, Strathallan, Picciolo.

Commodore—Wandering Jew, Sabine Rickmers.

Aberdeen—(none).

On Sunday morning, between 9 and 10 o'clock, the steam-launch *Davydov*, carrying the Bethel flag, will call alongside any vessel having the answering pennant, to convey non ashore till 11 a.m. arrives at St. Peter's (Seamen's) Church, returning about 12.30.

As we anticipated Japanese officialism is about to profit from the recent disaster on the north-east coast. On the 16th July, the Imperial sanction was given to the disbursement of 19,000 yen out of the second reserve fund in the national treasury, for the travelling expenses of the official sent to the district devastated by the tidal wave and to defray the cost of forwarding relief, &c.

You are very wise, Mr Editor (writes 'The Moralist in the Straits Times'), in the view you take of the Hongkong Reform agitation, and of Mr Chamberlain's final despatch thereon. There has been too much agitation of late years in the Straits Settlements and in Hongkong. What business has the fluctuating Englishman to worry around in a political agitation? Britishers don't come out here until they are men grown, and their ambition is to go away as soon as they can possibly manage it, and they have no permanent interest in the soil. The manner in which Lord Ripon's despatch dealt with the Hongkong petition was exceedingly good.

The 'Weekly Topic' writes to the *Singapore Free Press*:—If Hongkong is sensible it will take Mr Chamberlain's concessions, which amount in sum to no little, as a payment on account. But at the same time it should chuck grandios ideas and stick to actual business. Let Hongkong set for a course at a time and not for a whole menu too big for its digestion. The Municipality is the trump card. When the Hongkong Government is relieved of those municipal duties it succeeds so brilliantly in mismanaging, it will be the better able to turn to its own proper job. Hongkong will tell two birds with one stone in the establishment of the Municipal administration. The town will be better looked after, and the Government, being rid of mere parish work, will thus reform itself and rise in dignity. It is half a vestry at present.

With a typhoon threatening, the attendance at Wirth's Circus last night was not as large as on the opening night, but nevertheless the circus was well filled, and the spectators showed their appreciation of the various artists by frequent rounds of hearty applause. To-night, the same attractive programme will be presented, and on Monday evening there will be a complete change. Every comfort is provided for the patrons of the Circus, including a liberal supply of fans. The Circus has had an enthusiastic reception wherever it has appeared. In New Caledonia and Noumea in the Samoan and Fiji Islands, in Honolulu and the adjacent islands (where a show of any kind had never been seen for over a decade), and in Japan and Shanghai the tent has been crowded night after night. There is no reason why it should not be the same in Hongkong.

At the Magistracy, this morning, before Commander Hastings, Mr Ardeshir Benjuje, the Manager of the Peak Hotel, charged a market coolie employed at the Hotel with stealing \$86. Mr. Benjuje said yesterday morning, he had gone upstairs for a bath. He left the key of the safe on the desk in the office. The office boy was in charge of the office when he was away. On his return he went to the safe to open it with the key, and found that the safe was not locked, but that he had just to turn the handle to open the door. He found two dollar notes crumpled up as if they had been thrown back into the safe. On counting over the money, he missed \$50 out of an envelope which had contained \$200 and \$65 out of a pile of notes amounting to \$300. The office boy had occasion to leave the office for a short time, and the market coolie was in the place when he left looking at some Chinese books on a table. Inspector Withnell said a thorough search had been made of the boy's quarters, but no trace of the money had been obtained. It seemed to him a curious thing that the thief should not have taken the whole of the money in the safe. The coolie bore an honest character, and the magistrate had said to him often trusted him with \$20 and \$60, and had always found him to have his accounts all correct. The magistrate said there was no evidence to support the charge. Anybody apparently could go into his office. He dismissed the accused.

Mr Pollock addressed the jury, stating the defendant had given a different statement to the Police than that he had given in Court.

The Chief Justice, in summing up, reminded the jury of the remarks of the Acting Attorney-General as to dealing with the case entirely on the evidence and the putting away from their minds all preconceived opinions they might have formed from reading the newspapers.

The Jury then retired, and returned with a verdict of not guilty, by six to one. His Lordship said he did not think the jury had sufficient time to consider their verdict and asked them to again retire.

The jury again returned with a verdict of not guilty by six to one.

The Chief Justice—*I think sufficient time has been allowed to satisfy the requirements of the law.*

Mr Pollock retorted, that in view of the verdict of the jury, he did not propose to proceed with the other charges against the accused; and he entered a plea of guilty.

JAPAN TIDAL WAVE RELIEF FUND.

Subscriptions already acknowledged \$3,665 Since received—

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAM-BOAT CO. LTD.

The following report of the Board of Directors will be presented to the ordinary half-yearly meeting of shareholders, to be held at the Office of the Company, on Friday, the 31st inst., at noon—

THE TYPHOON.

The Hongkong Observatory issued the following—

On the 24th at 4.0 p. Black South Cone hoisted. On the 25th at 11.20 a. The depression to the South of Hongkong appears to be shallow and almost stationary at present. The barometer has risen in Lazou and fallen in the N part of the Formosa Channel, elsewhere there is little change. Pressure remains about 0.2 inch below the normal in Hongkong. Forecast:—fresh to strong NE and E winds; squally and gusty.

The depression to the SSW of Hongkong moves slowly westward.

'FRAGRANT WATERS' MURMUR.

That Dr Marques is to be congratulated upon the numerous addresses and presentations which he has received of late. That it must be very trying, in this hot weather, to acknowledge them all in an adequate manner, and it may perhaps be unfair to criticise too closely.

That the worthy Doctor surely did not quite mean all he said the other day, his feelings must have run away with his head when he spoke of the 'high morality' coming from the Far East.

That I have had reason more than once to be indignant at the derogatory way in which the Chinese Government has often been spoken of by ignorant Europeans. That it is however rather strong language in an opposite direction to find Confucius spoken of as, not only a 'genius,' but 'the glory of mankind.'

That the great Sage has probably done much for China, but not so very much for mankind.

That the despatch just received from the Colonial Office, conveying the final decision of the Secretary of State regarding the Military Contribution, is a document which contains no superfluous language or extraneous explanation.

That 'You people of Hongkong have to pay the amount fixed upon, and be hanged to you!' is the tone of the despatch.

That the laudable endeavour made by the Governor to back up the representations of the unofficials in this matter has utterly failed.

That when the War Office and the Colonial Office unite in saying they must have this amount of money, arguments are brushed aside with 'I regret I am unable to meet the views,' etc.

That after the late developments amongst our religious Councilors, no resident could possibly look for any united protest against my action on the part of the Colonial Office.

That I assume the Senior Unofficial made some remarks either in favour or against, although not a line has as yet seen the light of day.

That perhaps the discretion exercised is wise.

That the distinction drawn between 'public correspondence' and the other thing is put forward clearly enough—only there should be nothing 'private and confidential' in connection with such matters if everything is straight and above-board, as it should be.

That Mr Whitehead may be too persistent and not too discreet in his objections, but the mode in which the Colonial Secretary now plays off the silent colleagues of the Board. That against inconvenient remarks show how the wind blows.

That the supposed machinations of the people in the Legislative Council is now of a farce now that ever it was, and I am afraid only the King's men will never be able to put it together again.

That the remarks made by Mr MacEwen to your interviewer, about the inevitable effect of the appointment of unofficials on the Executive Council, are sound, and indicate a wide knowledge of official methods.

That Mr MacEwen no doubt realised to his mind the strenuous efforts made by that past-master of diplomacy, Sir George Bowen, whom, as Governor of Hongkong, he tried to 'square' the unofficials by private interviews.

That I see Mr MacEwen reiterates his old idea of a Military Governor, and perhaps he is not very far wrong.

That, as everyone outside the official class admits, that step ought to be accompanied and supplemented by the establishment of a Municipal Council.

That Mr MacEwen's views on the purely British Chamber of Commerce are suggestive, although not new; but, if more spirit were thrown into the working of the dead-and-dire China Association, the cosmopolitan nature of the Chamber would be a smaller matter than it is.

That the idea of a British Chairman for the Committee will, to some minds, be rather startling.

That Francis, in addressing the jury for the defence, referred at first to the law of the case. Any man who appeared to be in eminent danger had not merely a right to defend himself or might be defended by his servant, but a stranger unconnected with the other party was justified to interfere if he could preserve life and prevent crime or imminent danger.

The urgent necessity of the case as it was presented itself to the defendant, justified the conduct of the defendant.

That Mr MacEwen is no doubt recalled to his mind the strenuous efforts made by that past-master of diplomacy, Sir George Bowen, whom, as Governor of Hongkong, he tried to 'square' the unofficials by private interviews.

That Mr MacEwen certainly gives one reason for the observance of the law, but it strikes me as one which could be met when the necessity really arises.

That it should be remembered the Docks and wharfs of the Dock Company are the property of the shareholders, and the Company are always prepared to dock and repair (even to build) ships of war of every nationality under the sun.

That, although one is not bound to agree with every suggestion or remark made by Mr MacEwen, his comments upon public matters in this Colony will receive the fullest consideration by residents who have the welfare of the Colony at heart.

That it would be interesting to know whether the local Government, or its sub-department the Sanitary Board, has taken any steps to secure or manufacture the Plague serum of the Pasteur Institute said to have been made and successfully tried by Dr Yersin.

That it would perhaps be too much to expect the Hongkong Government to make the serum referred to, although the Plague has cost the Colony more than any other port in the Far East.

That I hear the Marine Lot-holders are strongly in favour of a broader side-walk being allowed for on the new 75-foot road to be formed by the new Reclamation.

That this would be a great convenience to the public, and would add materially to the importance of the new road.

That the old master of police, Colenso, is once more up as a grievous and obnoxious tyrant, and that the Chinese police, who are his tools, are his slaves.

The jury again returned with a verdict of not guilty by six to one.

The Chief Justice—*I think sufficient time has been allowed to satisfy the requirements of the law.*

Mr Pollock retorted, that in view of the verdict of the jury, he did not propose to proceed with the other charges against the accused; and he entered a plea of guilty.

BROWNSIE

CROWN COURT MURKIN, 4 for \$1.—

Robinson & Co.

EDUCATION IN HONGKONG.

DE TITEL POINTS OUT A DEFECT.

In his annual report for 1895, Dr Elliot, Inspector of Schools and Head of the Education Department, makes the following comments on the nature of the education given in the schools of the Colony:

The vast majority of the residents of this Colony being Chinese, and having neither educationally nor commercially any use or demand for any but a Chinese education, the nature of the education given in the majority of local schools is largely confined to the teaching of the Chinese classical language. This sort of teaching has considerable educative value, firstly, because it uses for its medium a dead language, as remote from Chinese vernaculars as Greek or Latin is from English; secondly, because the Chinese classics are powerful exponents of that which takes, in the language of a Chinaman, the place of religion (as well as of a comparatively pure code of ethics), and thirdly, because Chinese teachers sincerely believe in, and are instinct with, the spirit of their classics. This system of teaching, which by itself (as in the case of the Kaitong Schools) limits the mental and moral vision of Chinese children, which confined the mind of Confucius, is the natural growth of the intelligent Chinese teacher.

It has also been found necessary to order for England a new Standard Paddle staff for this steamer, which will have to be fitted at an early date. The *Kaitong* was laid up for the customary annual docking and repairing, which, however, call for special comment. The resolution to reduce the Capital of the Company from \$1,600,000 to \$1,200,000, referred to in the last report, has been carried into effect, the return of \$3 per share having been paid on all but 200 shares.

In accordance with the Articles of Association, the Directors have voted a slight fall-off in the earnings of the steamers compared favourably with those of the corresponding six months of last year, and the net result will not doubt be considered satisfactory.

During the period under review the *Honolulu* has undergone considerable repairs, the principal items being renewing of main deck-plate, shafts, and the changing of the Port Paddle staff, besides the usual annual dockings, which have been found necessary to order for England a new Standard Paddle staff for this steamer, which will have to be fitted at an early date. The *Kaitong* was laid up for the customary annual docking and repairing, which, however, call for special comment. The resolution to reduce the Capital of the Company from \$1,600,000 to \$1,200,000, referred to in the last report, has been carried into effect, the return of \$3 per share having been paid on all but 200 shares.

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Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR SINGAPORE, HAVRE AND HAMBURG.

(Calling at NAPLES for loading Passengers of sufficient inducement offers).

(Taking Cargo at through rates to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, LIVERPOOL, OPORTO, LONDON, LIVERPOOL AND BREMEN).

The Steamship

Ocean, Captain E. Barnes, will be despatched for the above Ports on or about the 31st July.

This Steamer has superior Accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SIEMENS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, July 25, 1896. 1438

THE CHINA & MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA (DIRECT).

The Co.'s Steamship

Zulu,

Captain COBBAN, will be despatched for the above Ports on MONDAY, the 27th Inst., at 5 p.m.

This Steamer has superior Accommodation for Passengers.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN, TOME'S & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, July 23, 1896. 1478

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Co.'s Steamship

Puritan,

Captain BATT, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 27th Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, July 15, 1896. 1427

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR PORT DARWIN, QUEENSLAND PORTS, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE.

The Steamship

Chingha,

Captain WILLIAMS, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 28th Instant, at 3 p.m.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by this Steamer. First-class Saloon is situated forward of the Engines. A Refrigerating Chamber ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions during the entire voyage. A duly-qualified Surgeon is carried, and the Vessel is fitted throughout with Electric Light.

For Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, July 16, 1896. 1418

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

The Co.'s Steamship

Tajima,

Captain KELLY, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 29th Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, July 22, 1896. 1473

MOGUL LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

The Steamship

Crown,

Captain DUNCAN, will be despatched as above on or about WEDNESDAY, the 29th Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BODWELL, CARLILL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, July 22, 1896. 1471

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND NAGASAKI.

(Passing through the INLAND SEA).

The Co.'s Steamship

Hohenstaufen,

Captain A. HARRASSOWITZ, will leave for the above Ports on or about WEDNESDAY, the 29th Instant.

For further Particulars, apply to

MEICHERS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, July 23, 1896. 1434

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

FOR PACIFIC COAST, CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

The Steamship

Hesperus,

will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 29th August.

For further Particulars, apply to

MEICHERS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, July 23, 1896. 1485

FOR NEW YORK.

The 3/3 A.I.I. American Ship

Maeil Flagon,

Captain E. MOYD, shortly ex- pected from Shanghai, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

SIEMSEN & Co.

Hongkong, June 8, 1896. 1170

FOR NEW YORK.

The 3/3 A.I.I. American Ship

Charles E. MOYD,

Captain E. LEONARD, shortly ex- pected from the above Port, and will leave for the above place about 24 hours after arrival.

For further Particulars, apply to

D. E. BROWN, General Agent.

Hongkong, July 23, 1896. 1472

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The 100 A.I. British Ship

Socotræ,

Captain E. LEONARD, shortly ex- pected from the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

SHEWAN, TOME'S & Co.

Hongkong, May 21, 1896. 1093

Shipping.

Steamers.

SHIRE LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR HAVRE, HAMBURG AND LONDON.

The Steamship

Monmouthshire,

Captain Evans, will be despatched for the above Ports on or about the 31st July.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DODWELL, CARLILL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, July 2, 1896. 1343

STEAM FOR

SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO,

PORT SAID, MARSHALLIS,

LONDON & ANTRWEP.

The Chartered Steamship

Belgrave,

Capt. McRae, will be despatched as above on or about the 31st instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Hongkong, July 14, 1896. 1421

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR TIENTIN.

The Co.'s Steamship

Wanching,

Capt. FINLAYSON, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 1st August.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, July 23, 1896. 1488

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Co.'s Steamship

Puritan,

Capt. PULFORD, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 27th August.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, July 22, 1896. 1474

RICKMERS REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR MARSEILLES, HAVRE AND HAMBURG.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to RED SEA, MEDITERRANEAN and BLACK SEA PORTS).

The Co.'s Steamship

Maria Rickmers,

Captain E. BECK, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 6th August.

For Freight, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, July 9, 1896. 1331

STRATH LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Steamship

Strathmore,

Captain FATTIE, will be despatched for the above Ports on or about the 10th August.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DODWELL, CARLILL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, July 18, 1896. 1445

SHELL LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR LONDON AND HAMBURG.

The Co.'s Steamship

Eup'e lete,

Captain MORAN, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 10th August.

For Freight, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, July 18, 1896. 1442

ACCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR GAGO AND PASSENGERS

TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE.

VIA

THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,

AND

ATLANTIC & OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Gadic (via Nagasaki)

Kobo, Island Sea

Paul Revere

Mullin, Master, shortly ex- pected from Shanghai, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

CARLOWITZ & Co.

Hongkong, July 24, 1896. 1498

FOR BALTIMORE.

The 3/3 A.I.I. American Ship

Issue Reed,

Captain F. D. WALDO, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, June 30, 1896. 1321

FOR NEW YORK.

The 3/3 A.I.I. American Ship

Maeil Flagon,

Captain E. LEONARD, shortly ex- pected from the above Port, and will leave for the above place about 24 hours after arrival.

For further Particulars, apply to

MEICHERS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, July 23, 1896. 1485

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The 100 A.I. British Ship

Socotræ,

Captain E. LEONARD, shortly ex- pected from the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

SIEMSEN & Co.

Hongkong, June 8, 1896. 1170

THE CHINA MAIL.

Notices to Consignees.

NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP OLYMPIA,
FROM TACOMA, VICTORIA, YOKO-
HAMA, KOBE, MOTI AND
SHANGHAI.

The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

DODWELL, CARRILL & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, July 24, 1896. 1492

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S
STEAMER HYDASPE.

FROM BOMBAY AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of China by the above-named Vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY'S GODOWNS at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out by Mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Cargo not cleared by the 26th Inst., at 4 p.m., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected in any case whatever.

All Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns and a certificate of the damage obtained from the Godown Company within ten days after the vessel's arrival here after which no Claims will be recognized.

H. A. RITCHIE,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, July 20, 1896. 1451

Notices to Consignees.

FROM HAMBURG, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship Seta, Captain J. Voss, has been ordered to sail in the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature by the Undersigned, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Optional cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 3 p.m. to-day.

Any cargo impeding her discharge will be landed in the Godown of the HONGKONG & KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWN CO., LTD., and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 28th Inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godown, where they will be examined on the 27th Inst., at 3 p.m.

No fire insurance will be effected.

SIEMSEN & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, July 21, 1896. 1401

GLEN LINE OF STEAM PACKETS.

FROM LONDON AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship Glenmore having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY'S GODOWNS at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out by Mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 28th Instant will be subject to rent.

No fire insurance has been effected.

Consignees are requested to present all claims for damages and/or shortages before the 2nd Prox., otherwise they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godown, where they will be examined on the 1st Prox., at 11 a.m.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by,

JARDINE, MATHISON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, July 20, 1896. 1451

Notices to Consignees.

THE PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S
STEAMER FORMOSA.

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON AND
STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of cargo by the above-named Vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWN COMPANY'S GODOWNS at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out by Mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional cargo will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 10 a.m. on the 24th Inst.

Goods not cleared by the 28th Inst., at 4 p.m., will be subject to rent.

No fire insurance will be effected in my case whatever.

TRANSLATED BY

E. H. PARKER, Esq.,
H.B.M.'s Consular Service.

Hongkong, July 23, 1896. 1482

JUST PUBLISHED—Price, 50 Cents.

MISSION INSTRUMENTS.
History of the Churches of India,
Burma, Siam, China, Japan,
&c., &c.

TRANSLATED BY

E. H. PARKER, Esq.,
H.B.M.'s Consular Service.

To be had of MEERS LANE, CRAWFORD
& CO.; MEERS, KELLY & WATSON (LTD.); and
Mr. W. BREWER; and at the CHINA MAIL
Office.

THE FOLLIES OF THE JAPANESE
PRESS.

ACCUSATION AGAINST THE FOREIGNERS
IN FORMOSA.

The Yomiuri, on the authority of a certain Government official recently returned from Formosa, states that the difficulty of the administration of the island rests with the foreign resident there. No doubt the risings of natives make trouble, and the bringing of savages under submission to the Japanese authorities is also a laborious and difficult matter. But the foreigners are most difficult of all to deal with, says the Yomiuri. They invest their money in tea, camphor, and sugar industry. They seem to think themselves to be in a special position in Formosa. They are known to openly declare that they can do anything they like in the island, under extra-territorial rights. Under this pretence, it is alleged that they stir up the Chinese, resulting often in seriously compromising the administration. According to what purpose to be the policy of Mr. Mizuno, Director of the Formosan Administrative Bureau (we still quote the Yomiuri), he thinks it is undesirable from a diplomatic point of view, to enforce the Japanese Regulations for dealing with the business carried on by foreigners in Formosa. Under Japanese treaties and laws, foreigners have no trading rights except at open ports. The Chinese Government did not openly allow the foreigners to carry on industry and trade in the interior of Formosa, but confined it when carried on under the shield of a Chinese name. Such has been the usage of Hongkong for a considerable time, and it is utterly impossible now to put a stop to the system at once with advantages. This is a question to be carefully investigated by the Japanese authorities. It is a pity that the Yomiuri and such papers go out of their way to disseminate falsehoods and create bad feeling between the Japanese and foreigners. It is ridiculous to say foreigners stir up the Chinese to rebel. I had an subject to liver complaint and indigestion. I was habitually heavy, weak and weary. My appetite was poor, and all food gave me pain and distress at the chest and around the sides. I had so much pain and tightness of the chest that I could not endure the pressure of my clothing upon it. Although not laid up, I was unable to get out of bed without assistance. In the summer of 1893 I began to suffer with rheumatism, which affected my arms and shoulders until I had no power to lift my hand to my head. I tried all sorts of liniments, emulsions, and rubbing oils, but got no relief from any of them.

"In February, 1893, I read in a small book about the remedies used in Formosa and followed the method of Mother Seigle's Syrup in case of rheumatism, and had 3 bottles from Messrs. Lovett and Fry, High Street. After taking it two weeks I was better, and in about a month more all rheumatic pains had left me. I was strong and well ever. You may publish what I have said. (Signed) John H. Kent, 9, Barnet Street, Maidstone, Kent, January 30th, 1895."

"For many years," says the other, "I had an subject to liver complaint and indigestion. I was habitually heavy, weak and weary. My appetite was poor, and all food gave me pain and distress at the chest and around the sides. I had so much pain and tightness of the chest that I could not endure the pressure of my clothing upon it. Although not laid up, I was unable to get out of bed without assistance. In the summer of 1893 I began to suffer with rheumatism, which affected my arms and shoulders until I had no power to lift my hand to my head. I tried all sorts of liniments, emulsions, and rubbing oils, but got no relief from any of them.

"In August, 1893, my friend Mrs. Owen, told me how much good Mother Seigle's Syrup had done him. I took it, and got a bottle from the Druggist Store in Barnet Street. After a few days I was much better, and in less than a month afterwards all pain had left me; and I am happy to say I have never had any return of the rheumatism since, but have enjoyed the best of health in every respect. In common thankfulness for the speed and wonderful deliverance, I willingly consent to the publication of this hurried statement should you wish to make it public. (Signed) (Mrs.) L. S. Cole, 6, Albert Road, South Tottenham, London, August 15th, 1895."

Before answering the question of my friend Bates (who was a chronic rheumatic) I asked him out: "Why does a light match, dropped into the rest, set it burning, but when a bone dropped into a haystack, sets up a conflagration?"

"Any fool can answer that," he said. "Because it catches hold of wood in which there is no bone." I responded, "Now see, I am doctor and liver complaint (the second consequence of the first) continue to produce a virulent poison in the blood called uric acid, perfectly insoluble in water. This acid, which is a poison, destroys the tissues, and gets along a hot inflammatory fire. That is rheumatism. It does not burn a silver wire—only the acid is a poison.

"When the irrigation and the liver are not very bad, and the kidneys and sweat glands of the skin are acting fairly well, this acid is carried out of the body about as fast as it is formed. Exposure then brings on no rheumatism. But, per contra, when the stomach and liver are in bad condition, the acid forms faster than the kidneys and skin can carry it off. Then exposure, get cold or wet, causes the acid to collect in the liver and kidneys, more, and the acid spreads through the muscles and joints like the fire in the dry hay. You understand?"

Very well. The longer the case persists the more frequent the rheumatic attacks. That is why chronic dyspepsia is apt also to be chronic rheumatism. Food or dyspepsia, or cure it by the use of Mother Seigle's Syrup, and you and the rheumatism will have no dealings. Neglect it, and suffer every time you eat cold."

That was my answer to Bates, and he said there seemed to be sense in it.

"When the irrigation and the liver are not very bad, and the kidneys and sweat glands of the skin are acting fairly well, this acid is carried out of the body about as fast as it is formed. Exposure then brings on no rheumatism. But, per contra, when the stomach and liver are in bad condition, the acid forms faster than the kidneys and skin can carry it off. Then exposure, get cold or wet, causes the acid to collect in the liver and kidneys, more, and the acid spreads through the muscles and joints like the fire in the dry hay. You understand?"

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"When the irrigation and the liver are not very bad, and the kidneys and sweat glands of the skin are acting fairly well, this acid is carried out of the body about as fast as it is formed. Exposure then brings on no rheumatism. But, per contra, when the stomach and liver are in bad condition, the acid forms faster than the kidneys and skin can carry it off. Then exposure, get cold or wet, causes the acid to collect in the liver and kidneys, more, and the acid spreads through the muscles and joints like the fire in the dry hay. You understand?"

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